

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1891. London Offices of TRE SUN,

All communications should be addressed to FRANK M. WillTE, 430 Strand, London, W. C.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, tested to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Subscription by Mail-Post-paid. DAILY Per Year ..... 6 00 

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## The Fountain Head of Lying Malice.

That stupidest of the Mugwump newspapers, the Springfield Republican is heart and soul with the New York Times in its poor opinion of the Democratic Governor of HILL as a man whose intellectual ability has been greatly overestimated, whose moral character is beneath contempt, whose diagusting selfishness alone has made him conspicuous as a candidate for President, and who possesses neither the real esteem nor the political support of Demoerats anywhere. In short, the Springfield Republican agrees heartily with the New Fork Times in describing the Hon. DAVID BRNNETT HILL as much the same sort of person as the Times a few years ago declared the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND to be; namely, a trickster, a rescal, and a very lowpriced statesman.

On Friday last the Springfield Republican undertook to instruct THE SUN as to the low estimation in which the Democrats of Connecticut in particular hold the leader of the New York Democracy. The Republican lives near enough to Connecticut to ascertain the truth about Governor HILL's strength or weakness in the Nutmeg State; but, if it has learned the facts, it prefers not to publish them. Instead of making itself responsible for the statement that HILL is hated and despised by the Connecticut Democrats, the Springfield Republican invites our attention to what it calls "a somewhat remarkable letter in the Wisconsin State Journal from a correspondent at Hartford:" and from that remarkable letter it quotes the passages subjoined:

"Said a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and one of the best-informed members of that body: 'Hitth's appearance here in the last campaign was a complete disappointment to such as were inclined to look upon him as a Presidential possibility. We all watched carefully both him and the people upon whom he was trying to make as impression. His managers tried to arous enthusiasm for him, but they failed utterly. Hill hilled himself by his speeches. He might possibly have secured a following here had he kept away from the State. The man Hill killed the candidate Hill. Our people up here do not take kindly to the man who seems so absolutely without heart—in whom the evidence of a cold, calculating nature and a shrewd head, all directed toward the advancement of his own candidacy at any cost, were so palpable. His reputed platform. 'I am a Democrat,' seemed to lack the true ring rerm. 'I am a Democrat,' seemed to lack the true ring in his presence. His true platform seemed to be, 'I am a candidate, and if there is any power I possess that will make me head the next Democratic National ticket I am going to exercise it, and you must help me to accomplish that and.'"

Rolling this sweet morsel under its tongue. the Springfield Republican proceeds to tell us how immensely significant it is. The Wisconsin State Journal, it remarks, "is a Republican paper of influence, and its readers are Republicans." Now, as the Springfield Mugwump ingeniously arevidence we are presenting is no Mugwump lie concocted to damage Mr. HILL. Nor is it the outcropping of the jealousy with which rarded by the personal devotees of Mr. CLEVELAND. Since the letter appears in a Republican journal. "it cannot be said to be mere campaign alush distributed from a [CLEVELAND] educational bureau to manufacture sentiment among Wisconsin Democrats against New York's chief Executive. It bears all the marks of an honest and candid review of the relative merits of CLEVELAND and HILL as they appear to the Nutmeg Democrats, prepared by a native observer for readers of the opposite party."

The disinterested "native observer," writing about HILL only for the information of Republican readers, is a fine touch: but still finer is the Republican's further suggestion that luasmuch as "the most ardent well wishers in this country of Governor HILL'S Presidential candidacy are Republican newspapers and their Republican readers." the assertions of this disinterested Republican observer must be accepted as absolutely honest and candid.

To all of this we have only one thing to say, and it will surprise the Springfield Republican supposing that fournal to be merely stupid and not intentionally dishonest. Word for word as quoted by the Springfield Republican from the Wisconsin State Journal, this lying attack on Governor HILL appeared nearly three weeks ago in the columns of the New York Times, in the form of a pretended letter to that newspaper from Hartford. The further statement quoted from the Wisconsin Blate Journal by the Springfield Republican. that the Democratic State Committee of Connecticut, as a unit, "argue that CLEVE-LAND is the man to whom their faith must be pinned in the greater struggle to come in 1892." is likewise taken word for word from the columns of the New York Times.

Therefore, if the Springfield Republican is honest, it is the victim of a stupid and intensely ridiculous blunder. Its testimony concerning the situation in Connecticut does not come, as it alleges, from a disinterested native observer, a well wisher of Governor HILL, reluctantly compelled by his mswerving integrity to report unpleasant facts concerning Governor Hill to a Western Republican journal, which is also friendly to the Governor. The testimony is that of the New York Times, and consequently worthless. It is "mere campaign slush distributed from an educational bureau," conducted in the interest of Mr. CLEVELAND by the most unscrupulous and mendacious of American newspapers the Mugwump mercenary which on Monday declares that HILL is despised by the Connecticut Democrats; on Tuesday, that the "HILL forces at Albany" are greatly depressed about the prospects of their chieftain; on Wednesday, that the great West is against HILL; on Thursday, that HILL's political perplexities are so grievous that they are likely to drive him back to private life; on Friday, that the North Carolina Democrate are disgusted with HILL; and on Saturday, perhaps, that the united Democracy is preparing to drive HILL in disgrace and humiliation out of the party.

We hope that this interesting informa-

tion will prove profitable to the stupid little

The Patron Saint of Republicanism

Under the practised leadership of the Hon. WILLIAM EATON CHANDLER, the Republican party is trying to steal a Senator in Congress. The Republican party of Kansas has a plan for doing the same thing. The Republican party of Illinois, by the advice and directions of the astute Long Jones, is resorting to all sorts of tricks and chicanery to secure the election of a Republican successor to Senator FARWELL.

Thus does the Republican party continue faithful to the spirit of 1876, and seek to maintain by fraud and device the power which it cannot get honestly from the people. Meanwhile in the Senate the Republican leaders are striving to curtail freedom of debate in order to pass a bill to destroy freedom of elections.

The party that unseated Legislatures at the point of the bayonet and stole the Presidency, has not changed in the last twenty years and cannot change. It is again calling for Federal bayonets at the polls. It is still resolved to be the judge of elections and the counter of the votes. Fraud and Force are still the full bench of Its court of elections.

This same old party with the indelible taint of fraud upon its record and its policy is preparing to celebrate the birthday of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He is no fit saint for New York. It pretends to regard Mr. the Republican party of 1890. J. MADISON WELLS is the right man for them.

First Steps in Rapid Transit. The Mayor has appointed an excellent Ranid Transit Commission. It is composed of men of exceptional qualifications, and, properly empowered, it is a body which should be able to settle some of the vexed questions affecting rapid transit in and about New York city.

One of the earliest duties of the Commission will be to take such measures as may be necessary to compel the elevated railroads of this city to give to the public a better service than that which they now afford. The elevated system, without any special addition to its tracks, is capable of handling not less than a million and a half of passengers daily under an enlightened and improved system of management. It should be compelled to so develop and improve its facilities as to make it yield at the earliest possible date the fullest and most complete accommodation to the citizens of New York that an elevated system is capable of affording. The natural limitations of the elevated system are obvious, but we are satisfied that the present structures can be made to afford nearly treble the accommodation that they do at present. That they should proceed to do so with as little delay as possible is the least that is due to the community in return for the invaluable franchises that they enjoy. We therefore trust that they will have the first attention of the Rapid Transit Commission, because the relief which they can afford is immediate, whereas such relief as any entirely new system of rapid transit would supply must necessarily be remote.

We incline strongly to the belief that one of the earliest improvements that should be undertaken in connection with the elevated system is the construction of a road leading westward from the Brooklyn Bridge terminals in Park row. There is nothing that is more needed at present than some convenient and expeditious method of getting from the Brooklyn Bridge to the west side of the town and the west side system of elevated railroads. The only immediate relief at the City Hall station. where the daily congestion is now intolerable, would be afforded by such a road. It should run up Centre street to Canal and across Canal street to the Sixth avenue and Ninth avenue roads, where it should have direct connection with the up-town tracks of both roads. The building f such a branch would immediately relieve the City Hall station, and would furnish a convenient method of access to people going from the lower east side to the upper west side, as well as to the immense volume of persons converging from the west side every evening toward the bridge terminus. This would be a measure of immediate relief in the matter of practical rapid transit, which cannot be too soon adopted for the public benefit.

Another point in connection with the elevated system, upon which the recommendations of the Rapid Transit Commission would have great weight, would be the procuring of some enactment compelling the use of electricity upon the elevated railroads in place of steam power. The substitution of s steamless, sparkless, smokeless, and comparatively noiseless system of traction for the present locomotives is thoroughly practicable and should not be much longer denied to the citizens of New York.

The very nature of the structures makes it a matter of the greatest ease to apply the current without the slightest danger to life or property. That electricity is not already used on these roads is, in the present condition of electric science, nothing short of a public reproach.

When the Rapid Transit Commission shall have dealt effectually with the elevated railroad system, it will be time for it to turn its attention to the devising of a grand system of comprehensive rapid transit for both the New York of the present and of the future. The mere fact that we now have better facilities for rapid transit than any other city in the world is a simple and natural incident of our progress. and instead of satisfying us, should be an incentive not merely to outdo anything that has been done in the line of modern progress in such directions, but to go very much further than the imagination of any one has yet conceived it possible that

### we should go. Father Ignatius and His Converts.

Father Ignatius asks his converts to send him their names and addresses so that he may make them acquainted with each other. His plan seems to be to organize them into an independent society as his own band of disciples. He would like also to put them under the wing of the good Bishop of this diocese," he says; but he confesses that he does not know Bishop Potter and has never spoken to him.

The natural inference would seem to be that the Bishop has not wished to know the monk; and perhaps he may feel in the same way about the Cooper Union converts. He may be a little shy of the acquaintance of the sort of people who would announce themselves publicly as the converts of Father Ignatius. He may be in the same doubt which others feel as to the kind of religion to which they have been converted.

This religion, so far as we can make it out consists chiefly of faith in Father IGNATIUS. The burden of his discourses from first to last seems to have been celebration of himself, though at no time since he came to New York has he encountered any opposition which made sell-defence necessary or even justifiable. Bishop POTTER, by sending b license to preach in the churches of his dio-

cese, recognized him as a clergyman in good standing, and the Anglican monk has carried on his mission here without criticism from the Episcopal or other clergy of New York. With the exception of a very few of them, they may have let him alone altogether: but they have done nothing to bring him into discredit. He has made his reputation here wholly for himself. He alone is

responsible for it. That reputation is of a man who presches against vanity, and yet is himself consumed by vanity. The body of doctrine he has propounded is without consistency. It is neither Protestant nor Roman Catholic teaching, neither Calvinism nor Arminianism. It is impossible to make anything out of it, except the conceit of the preacher that he s a saint and a prophet who is beyond the

restraints of reason and common sense. Hence it is probable that the converts of Father IGNATIUS exist in his own imagination only, or, at most, are made up of the few light-headed people who take him as seriously as he takes himself. If he were really a strong and able man, wise, consistent, earnest in his teaching of simple Christian principles, and thoughtful of others rather than of himself, the story of his mission would have been different; and Bishop Pottes would have been glad to know him.

#### ls Mormon Polygamy Ended?

The question whether Congress shall enact additional anti-Mormon laws this winter is of the greatest interest. The Gentiles of Utah asked some months ago for a test oath like that which is used at elections in Idaho. and also for the passage of the OULLOW or STRUBLE bill and the new bill recommended by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. They admitted that they carried Salt Lake City and Ogden, the two principal cities of Utah, in the elections of 1889, again in the municipal elections of February, 1890, and yet again in the school trustee elections of last July; but they pointed out that in the August general election for county officers they had carried only four of the twenty-five countles in the Territory. They polled only about one-fourth of the total vote. They also relied at that time on the report of the Utah Commission for proof that polygamy was held as an article of faith by the Mormon hierarchy and people.

But after that report came a manifesto from the highest Mormon authority, President WILFORD WOODBUFF, declaring that the Mormon authorities "are not teaching plural marriage nor permitting any person to enter into its practice;" and in fact that the famous Endowment House was taken down early in 1889. President Woodburg made this declaration:

"Insamuch as laws have been enacted by Congress forbidding piural marriages, which have have been pronounced constitutional by the court of last resort, I do hereby declare my intention to submit to those laws, and to use all my influence with the members of the Church over which I preside to have them do likewise. There is nothing in my teachings to the Church or in hose of my associates, during the time specified, which can reasonably be construed to inculcate or encourage polyzamy, and when any elder of the Church has used language which a , eared to convey such teaching he has been prom; y reproved; and I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter Day Saints to to re frain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the

On the 5th of October last, the Sixty-first Mormon Semi-annual Conference was held at Salt Lake. One of its first acts was to adopt by unanimous vote this manifesto of President WOODRUFF as binding on the Mormon Church. Governor Thomas, who not long before had taken a rather gloomy view of the abandonment of polygamy, a once frankly declared that this action of the Mormons had "the force of a new revelation," and that polygamy "has been buried never to be resurrected." Judge ZANE, who had been conspicuous for his vigorous in fliction of penalties against polygamy, publicly announced that he held the manifesto of President WOODRUFF and its ratification by the Conference to be authoritative, and that "Mormons must hereafter regard plural or polygamous marriages as a violation of the creed and doctrines of the 'Church." He admitted a Mormon to citizenship, and declared that membership of hurch should be a bar to naturalization.

On what ground, then, could additiona legislation against the Mormon Church be considered? Apparently only on the sug gestion of doubts whether the Mormons are sincere, and particularly whether a so-called divine revelation commanding plural marriages can be honestly disobeyed save under the authority of a contrary revelation. But this difficulty, which perhaps has presented itself to many who desire to believe that the Mormons are sincere, as well as to those who are not anxious on that score, may readily be solved.

Nearly half a century ago, on the 19th of January, 1841, JOSEPH SMITH received, according to Mormon belief, a revelation, of which the forty-ninth paragraph was this:

"Verily, verily, I say unto you that when I give a commandment to any of the sons of men to de a wor unto my name, and those sons of men go with all their might, and with all they have, to perform that work, and cease not their diligence, and their enemies come upon them, and hinder them from performing that work, behold, it behooveth me to require that work ne more at the hands of those sons of men, but to accept f their offerings."

Now, after nearly fifty years, this item of revelation has come into great prominence. The Hon. GEORGE Q. CANNON, the former Delegate from Utah, quoted it at the Octobe Conference as the basis of Woodhurr's manifesto, and argued that it furnished a complete sanction for abandoning plural marriages. President WOODBUFF himself pursued the same line of thought in his address to that Conference:

"The Loan has required at our hands many thin that we have not done many things that we were pre-vented from doing. The Losp required us to build a temple in Jackson county. We were prevented by vio-lence from doing it. He required us to build a temple in Far West, which we have not been able to do. A great many things have been required of us, and we have not been able to do them, because of those that surrounded as in the world. When our nation passes laws, as they have done in recard to this principle which we have presented to the Conference, it is not wisdom for us to make war upon sixty-five millions of

eceive the consequences." This is the language not of those who are intending to deceive, but rather of those who are sincere in abandoning polygamy, and are trying to furnish a good reason for so doing. Indeed, Mr. Cannon went still further. He implied in his speech that the manifesto of President WOODRUFF was practically a new revelation :

"We have waited for the Loan to move in the matter and on the 24th of September, President Weonstorn made up his mind that he would write something and made up his mind that he would write something and he had the spirit of it. He had prayed about it and had becought Goo repeatedly to show him what is do. At that time the Spirit came upon him, and the document that has been read in your hearing was the result. I knew that it was right much as it has gone against the grain with me in many respects because many of you know the contest we have had upon this point. But when Goo speaks and when Goo makes known His mind and will, I hope that I and all Latter Day Saints
will how in submission so it."

The fair conclusion is that the old dispensation of plural marriages, for which Joseph SMITH is said to have received a revelation on the 12th of July, 1843, although it was generally made public only about ten years later, has passed away; and if so, the pro-gressive legislation of Congress against

Mormon polygamy, which began in 1862, may also call a halt. There is no ground for pushing it further merely in order to give the Liberal or Gentile party in Utah an advantage over the People's or Mormon party. Of course, the question, what will be done with the surplus wives in Utah, is still to be settled, one suggestion having been that of a Church divorce and maintenance. But there is ground for believing that the last of avowedly polygamous marriages in Utah has already occurred. Civilization

#### Let the States Do the Irrigating.

has conquered.

Mr. JOSEPH NIMMO, Jr., a special agent of the Department of Agriculture, has been in Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Colorado for the purpose of studying the uestion of the irrigation of the arid lands. His opinion in regard to it seems to be the same as that of the majority of the people of the States which he visited. He thinks that the Government should grant the irri gable lands to the several States:

"The case stands thus: These States in their Const utions have incorporated the principle that the waters of the State belong to it, and, in most inclances. I think they have adopted a provision, the idea of which is that the water for irrigation purposes is for the public use. So you see, through virtue of the fact that the national Government has accepted this provision, the water be longs to the States, while the land is owned by the United States. As is well known, however, the land is practically worthless for agriculture without water The ownership of the water is the governing condition.

The ownership of the water is the geveraing condition.
"Now the question arises. How will it work for the appropriations to be granted by the States while the sale of the lands is under control of the national Government? It is argued with considerable force through out the arid region that the control of the lands, as well as of the water, should be in the hands of the several States. Another point is that the irrigation of land has the various conditions in different matters were its various conditions in different sections even when hey are in the same State, giving rise to many aspects f the question which should engage the legislative ninds. It to regarded that it will be impossible for Congress to give these questions any sort of practica consideration. There is great force in this objection. Our people in the East know nothing whatever of irri-gation, its methods, needs, and results. It appears to be subject which must be handled by legislaters person

"Irrigation cannot be carried on under the laws of the riparian rights which prevail in the humid areas In arid regions the law of apprepriations for beneficial uses must and always will prevail, and the laws of riparian rights, with all their consequent social and industrial aims must be set saids. But our Eastern lawyers and legislators are only familiar with the opera States courts, however, have recognised the appropria-tion laws when local custom sanctions them."

This is the view which has been ably presenied by the Denver Tribune-Republican and other Western journals in the States containing arid lands, and it cannot be refuted The States interested will be in a position to apply irrigation intelligently, and under State management there will be no such confusion of rights as is sure to result from Government management. Moreover, although Mr. NIMMO, as a good Republican. does not mention the fact, it is not the business of the Government to go into the irrigation business. Cede the arid lands to the States in which they are situated, and the expense of the ditches and reservoirs will be borne by the States that will be benefited by the reclamation. The farmers of Massachusetts and Connecticut may be justified in objecting to pay part of the expense of public works which, rightly or wrongly, they believe would result in injury to Eastern agriculture; but they would not be justifled in objecting to the reclamation of arid lands at the expense of the States.

The arid lands are of no use to the Government. Cede them to the States containtaining them, and let those States do the work and foot the bills.

The Hon. George PRISBIE HOAR received s snock yesterday which his system, enervated by overindulgence in a strictly codfish diet, is ill fitted to sustain. Under the leadership of Mr. STEWART eight Silver Republicans united with the Democrats to switch off the Force bill and put the Financial bill in its place. Such an alliance was sure to be formed. and, if necessary, more Republicans would have joined it. It is not to be expected that the revolution-

ists will accept their defeat meekly or abandon their efforts, but none the less has the Force bill taken its quietus. From the time of its introduction a large section of the Republican party has been either opposed to its expediency. The Novem elections have increased the opposition and increased the doubt. Many Republican Senators were known to disbelieve in it, and others were indifferent about it. The Western legislation, and not interested in the least in the Force bill. They gave Mr. Hoan plenty of opportunity, but they finally sickened at his ineffectual and impotent blundering management of the bill, and they have now jumped upon it and him.

The Senate has given more than a month to the consideration of a measure which the minority bitterly opposed and the majority favored only in a half-hearted way. It can now proceed to business. The Republicans who have helped to put the Force bill out of sight have done the country a great service; and they have done their party a great service for which the conservative members will be thankful.

A model document is the annual message of Mayor GRANT which we publish this morning. It is clear, concise, wise, able, instruc-We commend it to the attention of the taxpayers. We commend it still more to the ladies and clergymen who last fall made such untiring and hysterical efforts to turn Mr. GRANT out and to put in an untried man as Mayor. New York city has every reason to be satisfied with her Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Gunsberg yesterday boldly assumed the rôle of Mr. TECHIGORIN and played against STEINITE the Evans gambit, which STEINITE and Tachiconin had previously been obliged to suspend in favor of the match now going on. GUNSBERG WOR, but that doesn't indicate that Tschigonin will win. Steinitz may have made a dozen mistakes in the pressing burry of a one day's match which he wouldn't have made if he had had more time. It shows rather that the longer a contest of chess is spun out for deliberation the finer game and the more satisfactory test of intellectual cultivation it becomes. It may possibly lose some-what of its faseination for the comparatively inperceptive and indifferent mob, but it gains correspondingly in its power to rouse the critisal remnant to enthusiasm and the supreme experts to ecstasy.

When Signor CRISPI, the Italian Premier, was interviewed by the Paris Figure a short time ago, he took occasion to deplore the belligerent attitude of the nations of Europe, expressing the belief that their vast armaments would yet bring about their bankruptcy, which he thought, would inure to the advantage of truly lugubrious, and it is hard to see how to prevent their realization. But we do not desire to gain advantages for America through the bankruptcy of any of the powers of Europe.

# A Western Bepublican View,

From the Globe-Democrat.

The rumer that David B. Hill may take a notion to run for the Gevernorship again is disconcerting a good many of his Democratio foes. Incidentally, also, it is not pleasing to the Republicans. Against almost any other Democrat the Republicans would have a fair how for success in the coming Gubernstorial sanvass

# Ominous Conduct of Brer Malstead.

From the Washington Mar.

Mr. Halstead was slient for a moment, and then with considerable force and irrelevancy burst out with: "You are going to see the d-st political struggle this country has ever known."

## THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Who Shall Be Selected as Its Leader! It is a matter of remark among those interested in political matters in this town that the number of persons to whom, during the last month, the leadership of the much-depleted ranks of the County Democracy organization has been offered exactly corresponds with the number of persons who have refused it. The very latest recipient of the confidence of those members of that faction who are looking for a political Moses is John A. Sullivan, an internal revenue collector under Cleveland, and prospective leader whose reign, even on paper,

was short lived.

What directed attention to Mr. Sullivan. and what has, in fact, been the chief occasion of most of the talk about a new leader, is the idea entertained by a few persons of no particular influence or acquaintance in County Democracy circles that the proper thing for that organization to do would be to set itself up in business as a Cleveland machine, gathering in what few admirers of the ex-President there may be scattered throughout town beyond the breastworks, and staking all hopes of future success upon the zealous assistance of these In a conversation with a Sux representative yesterday, however, a County Democratic leader, whose knowledge of the matter is accurate, put very effectually at rest the talk about establishing a Grover Cleveland machine. He said:

"The County Democrate have done some very foolish things during the past two years, but have never been charged with anything so utterly absurd as would be the attempt to transform what remains of this organization into a Cleveland machine. In the first place, i was the County Democrats who first, in 1884 took up seriously the pretensions of Cleveland as a Presidential candidate. They staked their whole existence upon his nomination in Chisage, and our leader and founder. Hubert O. Thompson, gave not only his time and means to securing the nomination and subsequent election of Cleveland, but he gave also his health as well, and died, eighteen months after Cleveland's inauguration, a ruined and disappointed man, sharing in the bitterness of Daniel Manning, and betrayed by the man whom he had given all he had to give to serve.

"The County Democracy organization in 1884 was very powerful. It was then at its height. Thompson and Whitney were its leaders. Olney was District Attorney, Patrick Keenan County Clerk, Purroy, another of its leaders, was at the head of the Fire Depart. ment, and Thompson himself was Commissioner of Public Works, while the Board of Excise was in County Democracy hands, and William R. Grace was its candidate for Mayor These men, with the invaluable assistance of John E. Develin, then legal counsel to the Catholic Protectory, rendered earnest efforts for his success, but no sooner was Cleveland installed in Washington than he entirely for-

for his success, but no sooner was Cleveland installed in Washington than he entirely forgot the claims of those who had done so much in his behalf. But they didn't forget him, and there is to-day, with the rank and file of the County Democracy, no more unpopular person than G. Cleveland. Nor is this all.

"A year ago, when Goy. Hill was making a strong fight against the measure of electoral disfranchisement proposed by the Republicans in Albany, and objected to by the Democratic members aimost solidly. Cleveland came forth in a pompous declaration favoring the course of the lieuublicans and objecting to that taken by his own party (as he usually does). There were, at that time, three County Democracy Assemblymen from the east side. Birsdy, Menninger, and Dinkelspiel. The Clevelandites in the County Democracy organization thought it would be a good idea to follow the course indicated by the ex-Fresident. So they had passed a resolution to that effect. Brady and Menninger voted in Albany with the Republicans on the Australian ballot question: Dinkelspiel, representing the rank and file of his organization, stool by his Democration associates and Gov. Hill. This year all three of these candidates went before the voters for reclication, but not a hand did Cleveland or any of his friends raise to save from defeat those two Representatives who had imperilled their future prospects six months before in following his lead. The result of it was that both Brady and Menninger were defeated, while Dinkelspiel was triumphantly returned.

"Entirely apart from the unpopularity, ingratitude, and selfishness of Cleveland, why should the County Democracy, or what romains of it, take up his cause? He has never designed to move a step or contribute a dollar to help it. In its life struggle in 1888 the power of the Federal Administration was turned dead against it, and to this sinjury he added the Insult of interfering to prevent the return to Congress of a County Democraty, or what remains of it, take up his cause? He has never d

forks, chiefly mean the can afford to pay for them buy for those who can afford to pay for them buy for the great and make the "workers" supremely tired. The County Democracy organization is a municipal one purely. It can never be anything class should it cease to be that, it would degenerate into a political club made up of onoxious intermeddlers in matters that don't concern them as, in the public origino, the City lieform Club, Commonwealth Club, and other such organizations are to-day.

No, you may be very certain that there will be no Cleveland machine erected upon the ruins of the County Democracy. Of what use could the in such an interest? The rank and file would immediately desert; the more influential district leaders would do likewise; and nothing would be left but the shell of a few Democratic Mugawumps who control no very first the county of the buy for the county of the propects of the national Democracy, some of these men, as County Democrats, were sent as delegates to the next National Convention, what would their influence amount to? They would merely antagonize whoever might be the choice of Tammany Hall for President By so antagonizing Tammany they would prevent the more surely the chances of whoever they supported. Committed as they might be to Cleveland, their bridges will be out behind them, and Tammany sure, in a National Democratic Convention, the key to the situation and her orponents at her mercy to the town when here to the public of the work of the

# Not a Man to be Trusted.

Landlady—Does the steak suit you? Boarder—Perfectly, madam. Landlady—How is the coffee? Boarder-Delicious Landiady-How about the muffins!

Boarder-They could not be better

Landlady—Your references were unexceptionable. Mr. Coats, and you appear like a gentleman; but I shall have to ask you to flow a new place to board. Such re-alise are highly suspicious.

## RUSSIAN NEWS AND VIEWS.

To check burgiaries and robberies which have of late devastated the villages of the Caussana, the com-munal assembly of peasants of the district of Alex-andropolst has adopted a resolution to indemnify every peasant whose property may be stolen by levying a tax on the peasants of his village or neighborhood. This measure has proved very effective, for it compels all the peasants to be watchful of their neighbors' properties, and to assist the police in their search for stolen goods and in the detection of thieves. The assemblies of several other districts have adopted similar resolu-tions. Now the Governor-General of Ertvan is trying to promote this measure in his government.

Since 1833 a Government law has operated in Warsaw by which three theatres are subsidized in that city, an opera, a dramatic theatre, and one for operatias. Ac cording to the law a piece must be played every night in each of the establishments "not less than four nights in the week the pieces played should be in the Polish language," and all the plays must be approved by the authorities. But the population of the city does not take kindly to these institutions and seeks its diversion elsewhere. The account of last Oc tober shows that the number of visitors in all the three theatres for the whole month did not exceed 40811, an average of about 2,000 visitors a night in each theatre, and that in a city whose population is ever 500,000. But there are Russians in the city who keep up a theatre of their own, in which only Russian pieces are played, all the seats of which are compled every night. Noncys Primps infers that there is no taste for the theatre among the Poles. The Polish publications of Galleia on the other hand, say that their Warsaw brethren do not like the theatres subsidized by the masian Government, because every plece played there is mutilated by the censor beyond recognition.

The Ministry of Roads of Intercommunication has appropriated for the ansning year 800,000 rables for building a commercial port on the Moorman coast of the White Sea. The work is to be completed in five years and appropriations will be made every year is proportion to its progress and requirement. The port is built at the instance of Prince M. D. Golitava, the Gov General of Archangel, who for the last two years has urged this measure before the central Government

In the Nicolayevsk asytum for aged officers in a veteran of 1811, Feter Tchoodines by name. He is now 110 years old, can read without eyeglames, and enjoys perfect bealth. He participated in the battle of Boro-dinsk, where the army of Napoleon I, was routed, and has the Georgieff gross bestewed on him by Koot for bravery displayed in that battle. He served in the army up to 1800, participated in many battles, and was promoted to the grade of reinister on the staff of the Promoted to the graus of Nishegorod dragoons.

The Greek Church is making strong efforts to conver the peasants of the Baitio provinces to is belief; but the gentry of those previnces view these efforts with great displeasure, and counterest them by every means. Estonian landlords, says Nowsy Pyrmys, disposses the peasants who accept the faith of the Eussians; and it peasants who accept the faith of the Russians; and it clamors for legislation against such an encreachment upon "the liberty of conscience." The Seconians, on the other hand, claim that their people have been Lutherans since the Reformation, and beg to be let alone in religious matters. "We will serve the Casr," says an Estonian writer in a pamphlet recensity issued. "We will obey the netchalistic whom the Government appoints to rule us, but don't disturb our peace with your priests and churches. A conversion effort of a Russian priest is not a peaceful appeal to resson, but a mandate which the ignorant peacent believes that he must obey." Now the St. Fetersburg papers wish to know the author of this "impertinent" pu

The District Assembly of Odessa has petition Ministry of Imperial Property to provide 20,000 mul-berry trees annually for distribution among the farmers gratuitously. As soon as the growth of these trees be-comes common in the district they propose to import silk worms at their own expense and promote the cultivation of slik with all the means at their command, the Ministry is considering this petition favorably.

A sensation was produced in military circles in Nich. neeg Novgorod by a peculiar incident. A young man of 17, Ossipoff by name, from the city of Tikvin, tried to 17, Ossipoff by name, from the city of Tikvin, tried so commit suicide by hanging. He was saved in time and brought before the authorities. Being asked why he wished to kill himself, he said that he desired to proure for his older brother immunity from military service. He loves his brother affectionately. Next year that brother will have to present himself for service in the army. But 'young Ossipoff dreads the thought of having his brother maltreated in the manner he has seen military officers maltreating their subordinates. He therefore wishes to die so that his brether might be He therefore wishes to die so that his brother might b the only son of the family, and as such he free frem military duty. Ossipoff was put into an insans asylum, that he might not have the chance of circulating the story of his attempt to kill himself.

On Dec. & a man named Krause, an Austrian, was

A characteristic instance of railroad management reported from Tiffia. Freight train No. 36 arrived from Bakoo at Astafa. The superintendent of the station examining the train before allowing it to start, heard people talking in a car for combustible materials. He decided that there must be stowaways or this yes there the natchainth (station superintendent) was deaf to their prayers. The car was boxed up tightly for this teen bours. At last, when it was opened, nine inno-cent Armenian passengers, one of them a woman, were found in it half dead from want of air, for the ears for combustible materials are sirtight. The passengers had

In Heisington, Finland, is a temperance society which was organized just five years are, and has a membership of 3,000. This society tries to militate against drunkenness, instituting popular theatricals, readings, and other entertainments, and keeping in the crowded parts of the city tea and coffee houses where poor laborers can get a meal for nothing. It makes it a special business to open such tea houses in the neighborhood of rum shops. Dec. 2 this society celebrated its fifth anniversary, at which the highest Government representatives were present and complimented the representatives were present and complimented the

Pereign Notes of Real Interest.

The Emperor of Germany is a photographer, like the Princess of Walsa. Over \$500,000 worth of French bonbons are experted to Constantinople yearly for the ladies of the Turkie

Sixty thousand people are said to be out of work in the city of Berlin. Ninety thousand are out of work in the east end of London slone.

Mr. Henry James has dramatised his own nevel.

"The American," his first effort in that direction. The "The American," his first effort in that direction. The play is in four acts. It was performed in Southport on

The Duchess of Northumberland has just been buried in Westminster Abbey as a Percy, the only family in England retaining the prescriptive right to the honor of Col Debanse and M. Schnelder, the directors of the

interment there. annecessary to replace steel guns by bronze cannon, in view of the adoption of emokeless powder.

The Hungarian Government favors a scheme for an electric railway between Vienna and Buda Peeth, a distance of 150 miles, to run single cars every ten minutes, like a street service, in two hours and a half.
The Japanese census shows that the population a year
age was 40,072,020—02,245,358 mairs and 18,824,686 females, 7,840,872 inhabited houses, 2,825 nobles, 1,862,637

Aftentia, or members of the old military class. Mc74,535
"common people," and 7,445,116 married couples.

At a meeting of the head masters of the principal public schools in England the Rev. E. C. Weldon of Harrow moved that "in the opinion of this conference at would be a gain to education if Greek were not a compulsory subject in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge," The debate upon this question was vary thorough, and it was lost only by a vote of 31 against 28.

The denotes in the Parks Opens House compulsing the state of the parks Opens House computers and the state of the parks Opens House computers and the state of the parks Opens House computers and the state of the parks Opens House computers and the state of the parks Opens House computers and the parks Opens the parks Opens House computers and t

degradation of the greenroom by the valgarity of the millionaire ranneuers. They have coarsely trampled upon all the rules of citquette that used to be observed there with great rigidity. To surper a queen of the there with great rigidity. To sureyer a queen of the ballet was never thought of, but the bad-mannered wealthy upstarts pay no respect to any of the traditions that used to surround the dansense and her deld of action, and the women complain with great feeling. By way of response to the suggrestion of the German Government to become the sole manufacturers of Koch's lymph, our esteemed contemporary, the Russist Westight, thus expresses the sentiment approach in Russ

Westatk, thus expresses the sentiment arouned in Russia. "The court of Berlin will thus have in its hands the Hfs and death of thousands of people suffering from the deadly mainty in all parts of the world. By what considerations will it be guided in di-tributing the modicine to other countries? By the demand there is for it, cine to other countries? By the demand there is for it, or by the condition of political relations between itself and the country whence the application comes? In Ruesia, for instance, the number of chest discusse is incomparably greater than in lay. Well this circumstance induce the Germans to give us a larger quantity of Pr Koch's youth than their allies, the limitans? And, in the of war, will not the supply to countries at war with Germany to completely stopped? And what is to prevent it being employed as a means of pressure on neighboring States in times of peace? The application for any concession, he is political, financial, or commercial, may be accompanied by the threat that in case of refusal, no more lymph, or only a small quantity of it, will be accorded.

lymph, or only a small quantity of it, will be accorded.
One question more: Will the German Government contribute to the cure of those distinguished foreigners the are e midered as enemies of the Fatherland! If Gambeita or Ekobeleff were still alive, and had con-sumption, would Dr. Koch's remedy be sent to them from Berlin, and if so, would it be provided to them in sufficient quantity to be efficacious !"

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

"The fallure during the past month of no less than three of the small tradesmen on upper Broadway whose shops have been landmarks for twenty or twenty-five years," the agent of a down-town commission house said yester-day, "has called attention to the hard lines which have fallen upon these formerly subwhich have fallen upon these formerly substantial citizens of New York. The complaints in every case are the same. The big establishments continue to absorb the small dealers so rapidly that they are obliged to move at a jump into other branches of trade so as a former of the competition. It does not make any difference how correctly a trade has been worked up, or how long the tradesmen have been in one shop, if the manazers of the big house deelds to run in opposition. When the big shops established bargain counters of books they drove nearly all the book stores from upper Broadway in less than a year. Then they took up gloves, and now only two glove stores remain where the street was previously dotted with them. After that the big shops started in selling perfumes, soars, sollet articles, parent medicines, and all of the lighter articles of the drug stores. They sold from five to fifty pay cent cheaper than the small deaters in many instances running at a loss for months so as to establish a trade. All of this increases the business of the big concerns, but it is death to the small tradesmen. Many of the latter are men of the old school, and they stick subbornly to their shops because they are unalled to realize the changed condition of things. They believe that their old-time outsomers will stick to them, but they are woully mistaken. Shopping is reduced to a science now in which seatiment has no part." stantial citizens of New York. The complaints

It was suggested the other day that the newly formed New York branch of the British Se. elety for Psychical Research should make some inquiry into the case of Mrs. Harriet E. Beach inquiry into the case of Mrs. Harrist E. Beach, whom the Diss Debar gang of sawdust medicums has been swindling. The society probably will do nothing with the case. One of the members said that the fraudulent character of all the Diss Debar proceedings is so well known through the newspaper and court exposures that additional investigation is unnecessary. To the hint that a resolution by the society denouncing such operations as distinguished the Marsh and Beach cases might be timely and put people on their guard the member of the Psychical Society replied that it wasn't their ousiness to hang out danger signals for those who would not see them of seeing them, take warning.

To a noted doctor up town went a well-known New Yorker who is a dyspeptio. "I suffer so," said the citizen, "yet I am very careful so." said the citizen, "yet I am very careful what I est. I never order a meal to which I do not give the most careful thought, and at home my regimen is the very simplest." The doctor thought for a minute. "Well." said he, "it you are so very careful what you eat and yet you suffer severely, take my advice and stop being so allifred careful. Sail in and est good sturdy food and stop thinking about your stomach. Any man who is as careful as you say is bound to make an invalid of himself if he was not one before."

An army officer now in town, after a number of years' hard service on the plains and in the mountains of the far West, said the other day: "I'm a veteran in everything involving physical effort and exposure. I have fought In-

"I'm avecran in everything involving physical effort and exposure. I have fought Indians, ridden horseback for a dozen hours at a stretch, tramped miles in the wilderness without food or rest, alept in the snow, and undergone every sort of hardship. But with all this, I do not know of a single day in my life when I've been so tired out physically as I have been at the end of every day I have spent in this city. There's electricity or something in the atmosphere of this city which I have never found in any other city I've ever been in, not even Chicago. The spirit of hurry, rush, enterprise, accomplishment, seems to pervade the whole town, and attacks everybody that comes into it. Now, I slways attributed my success to the fact that I took things calmiy and slowly. But I no sooner strike New York than I find myself hustling. When I enter the street I step into a six-mile-au-hour gats, though that is something I was never guilty though that is something I was never guilty the office. I get on the elevated, and am impatient of its slow speed, though I never travelled so fast in any town before. Down in the office I write at radiroad speed and swear at the clerks for delays of a minute. When 6 c'clock comes I'm tired out. This is a queer town. There's something in the air."

A Wall street man who has been over to Boston recently has returned with a story of Boston recently has returned with a story of seeing for two weeks every morning a citizen at one of the prominent hotels eating hot mines pie and drinking champagne for breakfast. He describes the citizen as one who has made \$2,000,000 out of a silver mine and who returned to Boston, his native city, to spend some of his new found wealth. This man had spent twenty years in the West. He had roughed it and had shout as hard a time as any man in the silver hills, but now that he had made his fortune his chief idea of luxury is hot mines pie and champagne for breakfast.

The history of the most successful of this year's Christmas toys is peculiar. The inventor was until two years ago a well-known railor was until two years ago a well-known railroad man who had been carrying the idea of
his novelty in his brain and the patent for it in
his pocket for a long while. He had to divide
future profits with a skilled mechanic in order
to get the first samples made. They took well,
but the two partners were soon without a dolar. Twelve old railroad friends of the inventor were talking of sharing in a speculation in
a game of chance, and he agreed to join them.
At the last moment all but one drew out, and
the inventor and one other agreed to say in
and share their luck. The inventor drew \$2.500
and gave half that sum to his friend. With the and share their luck. The inventor drew \$2,000 and gave half that sum to his friend. With the other \$1,250 he started a factory. His profits each day are larger than the biggest weeks wages he ever got. He is growing rich. A plous relative warned him that money thus obtained would bring no good, but it happened that she fell ill, and he has taken care of her ever since with every comfort that his money commands for her.

What a proud world this would be if every man lived up to his little son's estimate of him. There is a small boy in this city in whose him. There is a small boy in this city in whose syes his unworthy father is the greatest man in all the world. His mother, who is a great student of history, whose admiration for Napulson Bonaparte is almost equal to her son's admiration for his father, delights in telling the boy the wonderful stories of the great Emperor's achievements. There was a great sorrow in the child's face when he heard the story of Moscow, and his eyes suffused with tears as he said: "Wasn't it too bad, mamma? Oh, if papa had only been there."

A Minneapolis man now in town said the other day: "You New Yorkers are very unlike us. I've read all about your little dispute with Porter over the census, and I expected to find the whole town red hot lastead of that I find people philosophically
going about their business and not taking
census at all. This seems queer to me. You
know we've had our little census row and
jostled up against St. Paul. Well, sir, both
cities are still fairly craxy. No matter which
town you go into it is dangerous to say a word
on either side of the question. You are almost sure to find somebody present who thinks
the other way. Actual first fights were common enough at first in the salions, and in letter social circles personal arguments got so
hot that frieniships were by ken and all sorts
of bad feeling prevailed. This state of things
exists to a considerable extent even yet." like us. I've read all about your little dis-

The newest sleigh made a sensation when it appeared on Fifth avenue last Saturday. It is ago was 40,072,020—20,245,256 maies and 18,824,654 females, 7,840,872 inhabited bouses, 3,825 mobies, 1,963,837 shinabited bouses, 3,825 mobies, 1,963,837 a dog cart on runners made of half wheels,

A man who missed a train on the peculiar railroad from East New York to Canarsie the other day spoke to a policeman about it.
"Well." and the policeman, "the next train
will be along in an hour, and if you are in a
hurry all yer've got ter do is to see the onductor or the engineer. They'll shake her up
fer you, an' be gian to do it."

The eachier of a down-town bank said yesterday when the public learned which end of the check they should sign their names on it the check they should sign their names on a would a great and glorious day for the employees of the banks in New York. When the public has been taught this little detail, the cashier said. It would be well to give the banks a lesson in printing their cliecks. The latest fashion in checks is by far the most convenient one. All of the information on the check which is of value to the banker is placed on one end. At the right-hand upper corner is the date. Under this is the name of the man to whom the check is drawn. Resentitudes and right below that the signature of the man who draws it. The other end of the check is filled in with the name of the ank and so on. The advantages of this form of check are: First, that the date, amount signer, and drawes can be seen at a glance; second if the check is bound up with dozens of other checks and bills it is not necessary to put 1: out from the bundle to get information about it. A cashier can take up a package of such checks, thumb over the ends, and set them saided in eas time than it would take to go over two or the echem of the close of would a great and glorious day for the em